WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1883.

Amusements To-day.

Administrative Looky,
Academy of Music-Ensai, 4 P. M.,
Bijos Opera House-Oppens and Karyller, 4 P. M.,
Casino - The Dagar Student 2 P. M.
Casino - The Dagar Student 2 P. M.
Globe Disso - The Dagar - Check, 2 and 5 P. M.
Globe Disso - Theory,
Crand Opera Monse-Check, 2 and 5 P. M.
Mayerly a Theory - Minerally, 3 and 8 P. M. Medison Sque e Theatre-The Raph. F.38 P. S Meteografian Open Four-Metable 22 P. M. Meteografian Open House-Metable 2 P. M. New Park Theatre-The Stringers, Januar P. M. Nible's Garden-Exceller, Januar P. M. People's Theatre-San'l of Posts, Januar P. M. Standard Theatre-In the Rants, S.P. M. Star Theatre-The Boxding Hous, J.P. M. Theatre Comique-Corleila's Aspirations. AP M. Thalla Theatre-Lumper Varabindus, J.P. M. Tony Pasine's Theater-Valety . P. 1 Union Square Then tre-Storm Besten. SP. M.
Wallack a Then tre-The Road to Roin. SP. St.
24 Av. Then tre-Friend and Pos. 2 and SP. M. 5th Av. Theatre-Boute Crista. & P. M. S-8th St. Ti entre France Sr. M. 884 St. Thentre-The Black Flag. 1P. M.

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ding Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per line 2 50 En Sunday edition same rates as above.

WERELT, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large
type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2. By Bret Harte-A New Christman Story. We shall publish at Christmastide a new

Perhaps the most beautiful productions of this brilliant and original writer have been his Christmas stories The present one, as we are enabled to assure our rea ers, will not be unworthy of its predecessors. It will be contained in a single edition of Tur See

story from the pen of Mr. Bust Haurs.

The New Departure.

We examine with attention the comments of leading journals of both parties upon the new departure of the Democracy.

On the Democratic side, the Buffalo Cou rier, an earnest partisan of Mr. Carlisle's election, is delighted with that event. "It means the reconstruction of the tariff, as the means of relieving the people from unnecessary burdens of taxation, reducing the redundant revenues of the Government, reviving our ocean carrying trade, and extending our commerce with foreign nations There can be no doubt that this will become the leading issue in the approaching Presidential campaign." To the same purport the Philadelphia Record calls for the "repeal of the odious navigation laws, free material for our shipbuilders to build ships with, untaxed raw material for our manufactories, and lighter taxes on the necessaries of life."

Equally clear and explicit is the declaration of the Courier-Journal, the able Kentucky organ of Mr. Carlisle's opinions "The West and the South," we are told, "have at last come to understand each other." "Planting themselves on the doctrine that all taxation shall be for revenue, and that no more revenue shall be collected than is required, they will in advance of the Presidential battle provide a magazine of campaign material. Thus they will educate the masses and crystallize a policy, so that, when we come to meet the enemy in general engagement, we may be armed from head to foot, having on our side the resources of combat and the courage of conviction." "We do not pretend to say," continues the Consier-Journal, "that this will insure us the election of a President, but it will give us the only chance we have of electing a President by giving us an honest and tangible issue."

Going further West, we find the Kansas a positive and aggressive policy." great and everlasting bugbear of 'alarming capital,' and 'alienating the business interests of the East, is played out. The Democrats will favor the repeal of the tariff laws, by which \$150,000,000 more than are necessary for the legitimate expenses of the Government are annually extorted from the And so on.

On the Republican side, the trial is confidently welcomed. "The Republicans carried Indiana upon that issue in 1880," says the National Republican, "and they can elect a President upon the same Issue in 1884." 'The Democratic party," says the Utica Morning Herald, "proclaims war on the American system of revenue, which has been one of the elements in our marvellous material development. It proposes by repealing protective duties to offer just so much bounty for foreign commodities to compete with the products of our furnaces and factories of all American bandieraft." The leading Republican journal of Connecticut, the Hartford Courant, speaks the same language. " The election of an avowed free trader like Mr. CABLISLE," it tells us, " shows that a large majority of the Democratic members of the new Congress are in favor of the Watterson plan of an aggressive campaign against the tariff." "Unless the National Convention repudiates its Congress, it must come out boldly for its pet doctrine of a tariff for rev-

enue only." These brief sentences fairly present the views which have so energetically prevailed in the election of Mr. CARLISLE on the one side, and the expectations of the Republican managers on the other. They indicate very clearly the issue on which the election of 1881 is now to be fought out. Circumstancer and the efforts of interested and alarmed politicians may somewhat modify the questions that will be determined in that election, but, in spite of everything, we suppose they must remain essentially as they are pre sented by the journals whose opinions and purposes we have cited above.

We are not without admiration for the boldness and the intensity of feeling which animate the Democratic side of this contro versy. Mr. Wattenson and his friends cer tainly approach their work in a spirit that is heroic. So entirely convinced are they that their idea is alone right and true that they are willing to peril everything for its sake We respect them for their sincerity and their courage. It is a rare thing to find a body of politicians animated by such ardor and such thoroughness of conviction. They are in earnest and know no misgivings.

The vitality of the Democratic Idea and o the party which has hitherto maintained it. is something wenderful, almost miraculous. Amid disasters that would have destroyed almost auything merely mortal, amid errors nearly insane and faults most suicidal, the Democracy has continued to exist, to hope, and to struggle for a better Is this better day likely to be advanced by the gentlemen who have thus elevated their own one idea into the place formerly occupied by the great universal

so, and possibly they are right. It may be that they are wiser than JEFFERSON, than JACKSON, than TILDEN, the illustrious men who have hitherto formulated the creed and

directed the policy of the Democracy. What will be the effect of this new depar ture upon the election of 1884? This is a problem that experience will promptly solve. Our friend of the Courier-Journal declares himself fully prepared for defeat, and probably he will not be disappointed. On the other hand, the Evening Post of this city would seem to imagine that the free trade party may win, but this we think must be pro nounced a Quixotic illusion. The judgment of sober men will be that in the present temper of the public mind, neither New York nor Connecticut nor New Jersey nor Indiana can possibly be carried upon the free trade programme. Louisiana will certainly vote against it, and Georgia and North Carolina will do likewise. Indeed, the only States that can surely be relied upon to give a Democratic majority under such circumstances are Kentucky and South Carolina.

Since the battle is arrayed, let us have it carnestly waged and the victory fairly determined. We had hoped that it might be postponed till after the Government itself had been reformed, but that is now impossible. We shall watch the contest with eager attention and report its manifestations with the strictest fidelity. THE SUN shines for all

The President's Message.

One of the results of Mr. ARTHUR's adminstration of public affairs during the past twenty-seven months is highly creditable to him. There has been a steadily growing confidence both in the soundness of his judgment and in the sincerity of his desire to serve the best interests of the country. That is why his first December message to Congress was awaited with curious interest, his second with respectful attention, and his third with the very general conviction beforehand that it would be clear in its terms, wise in its recommendations, and patriotic in its inspiring motives.

So it is. The document sent to Congress yesterday afternoon contains much evidence that the President thinks for himself. His opinions and recommendations on important juestions of policy are often wholly different from those which he transmits in the reports of his Cabinet advisers. He conveys from the departments without expressed or mplied approval some schemes with which we should be sorry to find him in agreement His assent to measures which meet his own views is sufficiently distinct; his silence in regard to other measures proposed by the members of his Cabinet, so far from meaning consent, is quite as eloquent as the most en-

ergetic phrase of disapproval. This is particularly true in respect to Sec retary Chandler's amazing plan for disposing of the surplus revenue. Mr. Chandlen urges the immediate creation of a system of Government canals, across the neck of the Florida peninsula, up the Atlantic coast from the St. John's River to Hampton Roads, from Chesapeake Bay into the Delaware River, and across Cape Cod-a line of inland water ways devised by Mr. CHANDLER as a "meas ure of national defence." Of course this line of ditches, however convenient it might prove for floating along the coast the Robe sonian war vessels that cannot live in the open sea, would become in practical operation a line of assault upon the national Treasury; and nobody is better able to understand that fact than President ARTHUR, who vetoed the River and Harbor bill of 1882. He trans-

mits Chandler's extraordinary scheme with out a word of comment. The same independence of judgment i seen in his treatment of the trade dollar question. Secretary Forger advises Congress that the trade dollars should be redeemed by the Government at their nom inal value in standard silver dollars n proposal that is sure to meet with hearty encouragement from any provident indi vidual who may happen to have accumulated a great store of trade dollars. The President, on the other hand, while agreeing with his Secretary of the Treasury as to the City Times quite as jubilant and quite as | desirability of retiring the anomalous coin, zealous. At last the Democratic party has recommends that it be received by the "The Treasury and the mints as bullion at a slight percentage above the current market price

> of silver. Not to multiply examples of the President's habit of forming his own opinions on matters of public policy, we may call attention to one more instance. Postmaster General Gresham, in his carefully considered report, argues against the immediate reduction of single-rate postage on local letters from two cents to one cent. ABTHUR thinks differently. He is in favor of adopting the one-cent rate for local letters delivered by carriers, even at risk of temporarily diminishing the postal revenue.

A great part of the message is devoted to the multitude of comparatively unimportant matters, foreign and domestic, which annually call for statement, if not for discussion. We are at peace with all the world. Our conflicting relations with foreign countries are of insignificant import, almost without exception, and the fact that the President has no grave international complication to lay before Congress is one of the happlest tokens of our fortunate lot. Legislation is needed to further the interests of American fishermon in the North Atlantic, and in the scaling grounds off the coast of British Columbia. Spain has not paid all of the Cuban awards. The fraudulent Venezuelan awards and the equally fraudulent awards in Mexican cases need urther attention. Unlike HAYES, President ARTHUR has ordered a suspension of payments in the WEIL and La Abra cases. The nessage has a good word for Mexico, and its allusion to the course of events in Peru will have special interest for a retired Republican statesman from Maine who is now writing history. The President is in favor of modify ing rather than terminating the reciprocit treaty with the Sandwich Islands. He ha reason to believe that the Chinese exclusion act has been evaded with the collusion of the officials of the Middle Kingdom. In the case of countries which hamper American trade or discriminate against our products, he sug-

gests a policy of equitable retaliation. The summary of the Treasury estimates for the present fiscal year shows a total income of \$343,000,000, and a total expenditure of \$258,000,000. The estimated surplus, therefore, is \$85,000,000, a little more than half of which goes into the sinking fund. The estimated surplus for the next fiscal year, on the basis of existing laws, is \$60,000,000 over the amount to be devoted to the sinking fund, or about \$100,000,000 in all. Notwithstanding the serious questions raised by the continued prospect of an enormous annual surplus, the President is decidedly of the opinion that it will not be wise at the present session to adopt any measures for large diminution of the national revenues. "Let us wait," he says in effect, "and see the practical results

of the legislation of last March." The public plunderers will find little com fort in the President's message this year. None of the leading schemes for filling the pockets of individuals at the common expense receive his approval. No job appears on the surface, or hides behind ingeniously

that the navy ought to be improved, but even in communicating CHANDLER's ideas about the steel cruisers and the fraud-clad monitors he does not commit himself to the specific plans of John Roach and his allies. His opinion of the postal telegraph scheme is as positively unfavorable as it was last year but he is in favor of some sort of Government supervision over the inter-State traffic of the telegraph companies. He pronounces the existing Mormon legislation a failure. He wants some sort of government for ungoverned Alaska. He thinks that the pen sion laws should be made more stringent for protection against fraud. He believes in repealing the preemption and timber culture acts. He carnestly calls the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of legislation for the protection of the forests. and he suggests, in particular, that the region in northern Montana, where are the headwaters of important tributaries of three of the great rivers of the continent, be withdrawn from public sale and retained by the Government as a forest reserve.

Every citizen possessing eyesight and intelligence ought to read President ARTHUR's third annual message through from the first word to the last.

The Attempt to Kidnap Col. Ochiltree. Not long ago a band of robbers attacked a railroad train near La Jarita, in Mexico, despoiled the passengers, and escaped. Such incidents are unfortunately only too common,

alike in Mexico and in Missouri. It now appears that the real motive of these Mexican banditti was no mere vulgar craving for red gold or glistening silver. They were flying at nobier game. If they had succeeded in their fell design all Texas would now be in tears, and the Forty-eighth Congress would go about its business mournfully to-day.

At the time of this robbery the Hon THOMAS PORTERHOUSE OCHILTREE, who, not content with his triumphal progress through Europe, had been journeying in Mexico, was on his way home to Texas. In Mexico, as in Europe, he had been received with the most distinguished consideration by the Government and the people. He rode triumphantly along the sun-kissed valleys of Tenochtitlan and Actopan. The cultivated descendants of the old Spaniards halled him with joy as th great story teller, the CERVANTES of the Yankees. The illiterate country folk called him. in reverent reference to his bright and beaming head, the Torchbearer of the North, El Hachero del Norte.

Surfeited with honors, Col. OCRILTREE had turned his face toward Texas. Congress was soon to meet, and Congress would be lonely without him. Besides, he wanted to annex Mexico if Congress would give its consent. And so the Torchbearer of the North flared northward.

The happy genius that preserves the great, watched over him. He was to have taken the train that was robbed near La Jarita. He was detained. Perhaps he lingered to give a parting touch to one of his stories or to a bottle. At any rate, he lingered, and the banditti did not get him in their clutches.

For, as "a very intimate friend of the Hon. THOMAS P. OCHILTREE" told the San Automio Express recently, "the train they were after was the one which carried Congressman OCHILTREE to the United States." This friend of the Congressman thinks the train robbers were after Major Tom OCHILTREE, whom they "intended to kidnap and hold until a large ransom should have been offered for his release."

These banditti were playing a bold game. They knew the importance of the Texas Congressman, or at least they had an inkling of t. Their plan was to take him from the rain, escape to the mountains, and hold him till a ransom proportionate to his value had been raised in the United States.

According to the intimate friend, Col Ocurtance would have had \$600,000 in cash with him. This sum was to have been "placed at the distinguished statesman's disposition in case he got short of cash before he struck the American side of the Brayo," But \$600,000 was nothing to these banditti. They had ployed as counsel, as well as who cannot be knew his value.

A Very Healthy City.

A remarkably healthy summer in New York was followed by an autumn in which the death rate was comparatively low, and winter has begun with equally favorable sanitary conditions and prospects. There is no doubt now that this year will show a total mortality which will be actually less than that of recent years and, proportionately to the population, much smaller than we have had for a very considerable period.

The falling off in the deaths from the disases peculiar to the summer, and in these from contagious diseases, almost wholly ac counts for this decreased mortality, and gives the present year its happy distinction. The decline in the mortality from contagious diseases has been especially remarkable The total number of deaths from those causes was only 4,365 during the last eleven months, as against 6,989 for the correspond

ing months of 1882, and 7,210 for 1881. Small-pox, which had for several years been almost wholly eliminated from the causes of death, reappeared again in 1881, and carried off 406 victims; and in 1882 their number was 259. This year it has again been so far kept out of the city that the mortality from the disease was only 12 for the entire eleven months, in which were included the cold months when it has its best opportunities. Searlet fever and diphtheria, the great est scourges of large communities, so far as contagious diseases are concerned, have alse been very much less active in 1883 than in the past. The deaths from scarlet fever were only 710 in 1883, as against 2,023 in 1882, and 1,649 in 1881; from diphtherin, 905 in 1883, as against 1,432 in 1882, and 2,039 in 1881.

The mortality from all the contagious disases has been much less, with the exception of typhoid fever and malarious fevers, where here has been a slight increase. Early in the autumn typhoid fever began to be more than usually prevalent, and if it had not a once been vigorously combated by the sanitary authorities the mortality statistics for the year would have been less gratifying But that disease is one of the soonest to yield to measures of suppression and prevention, which are now well understood by every sanitary Board. The Health Depart ment, too, was active in inviting the cooperation of physicians in the work of prevention, and the spread of typhoid fever has accordingly been checked. If physicians would uniformly lend intelligent and concientious aid to the department, the disease, instead of being checked only, would soon be almost entirely driven out of the city Many of them, however, are remiss in their duty in that respect, and last week, for instance, twenty-six cases of typhoid fever were reported.

Can we reasonably expect that we are iereafter to have a lower death rate in New York? In other words, has this decreased mortality been wholly or chiefly due to improved sanitary supervision which we can keep in operation in the future?

The Health Department is undoubtedly all Democratic creed? We dare say they think | constructed phrases. Mr. ARTHUR believes the time doing good and efficient work in the

prevention of zymotic diseases; but this year climatic and other natural conditions have been favorable to health. If next summer shall prove to be one of great and continuous heat, the death rate for the year is likely to rise to the old mark, despite the efforts of the sanitary authorities; and, however vigilant they may be, searlet fever and diphtheria may carry off as many children as they did in 1881 and 1882. Let us hope for better things, however.

Uscless Fleets and Ornamental Diplomatists.

The closing of the United States naval station at Villefranche was proper. The station should have been abolished long ago. As a pleasant rendezvous for the European squadron, with the attractions of Monneo near by, and the winter gayety of Nice conveniently at hand, it was superior to any place in the Mediterranean; but it was a costly luxury, without the least use.

In fact, the presence of an American fleet in European waters in these days, when our relations are amicable with all the world. and when the Atlantic cable puts us in hourly communication with every Cabinet, is almost superfluous.

Naval officers ordered to that station, with three years of Monaco and Nice before them, will not agree with this opinion. They are not disinterested judges, however, for they belong to the favored class of taxeaters. But the taxpayers, who foot the bills, may

look at the matter in quite a different light If the useless squadrons in Europe and in other parts of the globe were called home, and if the ornamental diplomacy, which at the very best is only a costly sham, was abolished, millions of dollars could be saved every year which are now squandered in pomp and parade.

Every departure from the simplicity, economy, honesty, and strict accountability, which are the true and enduring basis for a republican form of government, has led to the imitation of monarchical practices and encouraged the growth of ideas wholly inconsistent with free Institutions.

An Arrogant Witness.

Mr. JOHN A. WALSH is believed to be possessed of much valuable information which is needed for the due prosecution of the remaining Star route cases.

He has written the President a letter on the subject of his appearance as a witness, which was published yesterday, and which clearly manifests the intention of the writer o avoid testifying unless the President complies with certain requests as he calls them though they are really positive demands.

These are four in number. First, Mr Walsh wants "Mr. Merrick or Mr. Ker to appear before the present Grand Jury, with the view of procuring indletments against WILLIAM DICKSON for slander and against George C. Gorham of the National Republican and A. C. Buell of the Critic" for libel. This seems to be a matter for arrangement between Mr. Walsh and the two gentlemen he mentions. The President has nothing to do with it. Besides, is there any such thing as a criminal prosecution for slander—that is, oral as distinguished from written defamaion-known to the law of the District of Columbia? We observe that it is for slander Mr. Walsh wishes Mr. Dickson indicted. while he wants his other critics indicted for libel; so he is evidently aware of the distinction we have mentioned.

In the second place, Mr. Watsu asks the President to request the Attorney-General to answer a letter addressed to him by Mr. Walsh, If Mr. Walsh cannot got an answer out of Mr. Brewster, it is hardly to be expected that the President will act as als agent for the purpose. The third request, that he shall be assured

protection as a witness, is reasonable. Finally, however, he demands a promise that George Bass will not represent the

Government in its actions against BRADY and Krillood. Wouldn't he like something more? He might tell the President who must be em-

to be a Star Route witness than to be President of these United States. You simply write to the President and he obeys. But the Walsh theory may be carried too far in practice. If Mr. Walsh is not cautious he may have to write letters in the future

from some place of detention provided for contumuctous witnesses. He had better tell the truth and shame the devil, without pledge or guarantee.

Unexpected Music.

Well, the truth is that in his inaugural speech Mr. CARLISLE seems all the time to be playing Mr. RANDALL'S own music. And he plays it very neatly, too, considering. If RANDALL had made the speech, he would nive expressed the identical sentiments.

But the professions of a speech are not of much account when the necessity of the situation compels the orator to execute a programme differing from that he has laid own. Even as honest a man as Mr. Car-LISLE may be forced to contradict himself. When the committees of the House are made up, the facts will speak. Actions are more ecisive than words.

But it is a peculiarly interesting conuncture, and the political philosopher may gain wisdom by watching its developments.

A recommendation of Mr. GRESHAM which should and probably does meet with universal approval is the one for making the single-rate etter weight an ounce instead of half an ounce. as it is now. This is the rule in Great Britain, and its adoption here would be a great convenionce. Mr. GRESHAM shows that the proportion of double-weight letters at present is o small that there would be very little loss of ncome from the change, at least after deductng the increase which would come from the more extensive practice of scaling heavy circulars when it was found that they could go in etter form for only two cents.

But even if there were a triffing loss of inome, at first, this would be much more than made up by the great convenience afforded to the public. The vexation of being compelled o weigh an ordinary letter, for fear that one additional sheet of writing or a little thicker envelope may compel the receiver to pay the lack of sufficient postage, would cease; and Congress need not fear that in busy America the people would begin to write longer letters for the mere sake of getting the benefit of their

Gen. Hicks's disastrous campaign is somelimes contrasted with that of Tel-el-Kebir; but the two have almost ne points of comparison. Tel-el-Kebir was but a short distance from the Sucz Canal where were transports, supplies, gunboats, and easy communication with Alex-andria. Et Obeld is distant, even in a straight line, over 1.200 miles from Cairo, and 600 from the Red Sea; it is 250 from Khartoum, which may be regarded as Hicks's centre of operations, and 150 west of the White Nile above Rhartoum. This latter region is exposed to the raids of Et Manni's Arab horsemen. Wolserey had English troops to rely on; but HICEs had only Egyptians, whose capability of being stampeded was shown recently at Toka It is true that HEEKS was well provided with Krupp cannon and Nordenfeldts, but they were worked by Egyptian artiflerists, and the capture of a few would enable them to be

turned against him; while a successful dash spon his caravan of supplies would necessarily be fatal. Above all, he was cut off, apparently from a supply of water.

Mr. WILLIAM MAHONE was beautifully beaten in Virginia but Mr. WILLIAM MAHONE was triumphant and the favorite of the Washington florists at the opening of the Senate. His desk was radiant with roses and fragrant with all fair flowers. No other Senator had such an amount of beauty and of fragrance be-fore him. Among the "floral tributes," as offerings of flowers in honor of the dead are cometimes called, there were, no doubt, many broken columns, appropriate symbols of his broken hopes and his smashed and disintegrated conlition. When Mr. WILLIAM MA tong is succeeded in the Senate by a Democrat these gifts for decoration need not be hidden. Indeed, they are not hidden now. Billy is a good advertiser. Those flowers must have cost him a snug sum.

Gov. Patrison of Pennsylvania has vetoed an appropriation bill providing for the pay of the Logislature for an extra session, on the ground that the Legislature did not attend to he business for which it was convened. This establishes a precedent dangerous to men who make a living out of politics. If legislative podles are to be paid only when they have done their duty, how few would ever get a cent!

The only Republican in the present House who is opposed to KEIPER and Keiferlam seems to be Mr. DARWIN R. JAMES of Brooklyn. had the courage to vote for Mr. Gronos D. Ron-INSON. Mr. THEODORE LYMAN of Massachusetts, the only member besides Mr. JAMES to oppose Mr. Robeson's partner, is an Independent. In spite of his vote, it is not improbable that he will cleave to the Republican and Keiferite side of the House. He is an extremely espectable man, and extremely respectable men in Massachusetts like to be in a minority. On that account the defeat of Mr. B. F. BUTLER must have been a disappointment to Mr. Ly-MAN. He doesn't like Mr. BUTLER. Still, it is to his credit that he doesn't like Mr. KEIFER.

The volume of "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations" for 1882 contains the following communication, which, as an expression of official regret on a delicate subject, is worthy of reproduction:

" LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, } " PARIS, June 27, 1882.

"Sin: I regret to have to inform the department tha the Pork bill, of which a copy was sent with my de-spatch No. 140, of March 31, 1882, was defeated in the Schate a few days ago. I have the honor to be, &c., "Lavi P. Montos."

The reply is also published, introducing fifty nillion outsiders into the very sanctuary of American diplomacy:

"WASHINGTON, July 28, 1882. "Sin: The department learned with regret from your despatch No. 101, of the 27th ultimo, that the Pork bill

ad been defeated in the Senate. I am, &c., "FRED'S T. PRELINGUETARN" The action of the French Senate on the Pork bill was known to all the interested parties on this side of the Atlantic on the day of the vote. and days before Mr. Mosron's touching despatch was sent to the Secretary of State. we pay a Minister \$17,500 a year, and furnish him with a secretary, an assistant secretary and a staff of idiers with high salaries, in order that he may do this sort of business.

Republican newspapers in this State are generally advising their party in the Legislature not to act on the prison contract labor juestion, on the ground that not one-half of the votors who went to the polls at the late election recorded themselves in favor of abolishing the present system. That is petty quibbling. The complete returns received by the Secretary of State show that 673,000 voters expressed ar pinion on the question, of whom 405,882 were in favor of doing away with contracts, and 266,966 were opposed to any change. Those voting for the abolition of contracts numbered a little less than half of all the persons voting this year, but the fact remains that more than two-thirds of the voters had something to say on the question. Whether or not the Legisla ture may think it wise or feasible to abolish contracts, it should deliberate upon and discuss the question thoroughly. It cannot dodge it in the way that has been suggested.

The tangle that the average Coroner's jury usually makes of a murder mystery has been noted in several recent cases, but the most remarkable illustration of overdone zeal is fur-Ochiltree bimself in mind. What ransons allowed to appear. The fact is that, according to the Walsh theory, it is rather better Phene Paullin tragedy. These two men, it appears, formulated a theory of their own and, having got after the supposed murderer. spent last Sunday in running him down Judge Deput, in charging the Grand Jury in Newark yesterday, gave a pointed rebuke to this proceeding, and called attention to the fact that Coroners' juries exercised judicial functions, and were neither detectives not prosecutors. The two remarkable jurors were deposed yesterday, and the work will be begut

It is passing strange that St. Lawrence county should insist upon making the Hon GEORGE Z. ERWIN Speaker of the Assembly, when it numbers in its legislative delegation the colossal Nenemian or Newton Martin CURTIS, the civil service martyr, whose inter esting trial and conviction for violating the law prohibiting political assessments is stil fresh in the mind of every render. Why it was only a twelvementh ago that the Republican State Committee passed the hat and raised a thousand dollars to pay Curris's fine, thereby making Curtis's cause its own and the party's Enwin may be a good man in St. Lawrence county, but Cuntis is the pride of his party in the whole State. Besides, how is the grand old party going to get back its \$1,000 we should know, if it doesn't give NEHEMIAH or NEWTON MARTIN a chance to work it out?

Poolish Project Attributed to Col. McClure WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-For some time past a scret movement has been going on, chiefly in the bouth, for Grant and Lincoln as the Republican Presi ential ticket. It has received a decided impetua from Randall's defeat by Carlisle. A strong hand is needed say its promoters, to deal with the consequences which they pretend are certain to follow. These consequences are magnified into something little short of the rebellion come again, and of the ruin of every material interest in

Col. McClure has placed himself at the head of the movement for Grant, though without a knowledge of what was already going on. He believes it will run like fre in the stubble. As yet there is no certainty of this. The idea is astounding to the Blaine faction. Arthur is at case about it. The Grant movement, as it ex isted before the Speakership contest, was outside of the old Grant faction, and by the out-of-politics aort of Republicans, who felt the smbarrassments of a position solely negative. Those who have taken it believe it will prove to be mighty good politics and a departure to which the country will respond with an alacrity that will satonish the faction bosses. "The business interests and the sentiment which Carlisle's election will create," easy Col. McClure, "will demand Grant. tis an emergency that can be met in no other way As yet there is no evidence here that this will be much responded to. But it tends to throw the Republicant esponded to. But it tends to thru-nto confusion and distract the party.

> We Hope So. From the Indianapolis Sentinet.

Mr. Carlislo is a man of towering abilities, a statesman of broad views, and as a presiding officer in-imately familiar not only with its duties, but of such wonderful mental equipoles that a parliamentary ned an cannot disturb him. The gavel in the hands o Carlisle will be respected, and the rights without regard to party will be respected. The Demo-cratic party and the whole country are to be congratu-lated upon the election of Mr. Carliele.

> Improbable. From the Chattanooga Times.

Mr. Carlisle is one of the brainlest men in the House: has the flavor of genuine statesmanship; is a born juriet, looks at all sides of a question before de ng on his position with reference to it. Mr. Carlisle vill probably disappoint extremists and be more heartily curred before a week by his hot headed backers than he was ever praised by them.

Pettit & Co.'s Clothing is guaranteed, so that the buyer is always pro-tected at 70 and 72 Bowery - 4du.

GOV. SPRAGUE YIELDS TO FATE. He Quietly Surrenders the Aquidacek Mills

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 4.-In accordance with the decree of Judge Stivers, ex-Gov. William Sprague this noon made a surrender of the Aquidneck Company's real and personal property to Claudius B. Farnsworth, the custodian of the estate. Prior to leaving the Aquidneck Mills, Gov. Sprague caused about 800 pieces of print goods which had been made on account of a contract with the Messrs. Green, calico printers, to be removed, also fourteen bales of cotton which were in the mill, but which belonged to or at least were claimed by the New York and New England Railroad. Gov. Sprague and Col. Amasa Sprague waited until 12:45 o'clock to see Mr. Farnsworth, but for some reason, he remained at Arctle until after the train bearing the Messrs, Sprague had left for Providence.

train bearing the Messrs. Sprague had left for Providence.

A deputy sheriff arrived in Aquidacek on Monday night and forbade Superintendent Congdon to remove anything from the mill or premises. Mr. Congdon repised that if the gentleman had any protests to offer he could go down to the mill office and see Gov. Sprague. The deputy refused to enter the premises then, and could not be prevailed upon to go to the office this morning.

There was quite a large crowd of persons about the depot and mill yard gates. They seemed to sympathize deeply with the Spragues as the latter, after locking the mill doors behind them, quiestly walked out of the yard. The Messrs. Sprague took the situation coolly and did not fret about it. Gov. Sprague's friends are loud in their praise of the good sense he has manifested in quietly yielding to the mandates of the court. At one time it was feared that he would try to carry out his threat to forcibly retain possession of the Aquidneck property, but better counsels have prevailed. It is the belief that his fight is nearing its end.

KNEELAND ANSWERS SHARPLY.

Contradicting Sage and Gould and Paying his Respects to II. J., Grant.

In the sult brought by the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company to set aside the agreement of Oct. 22, Mr. Kneeland testified yesterday that Mr. Gould told him Mr. Field had a plan to extricate Manhattan from Its difficulties by cutting down the stock 40 per cent, and distributing it among the stockholders of the other two companies, the stock to pay 6 per cent., and if any surplus was left it was to be divided equally between the three

to pay 6 per cent, and it any surplus was left to be divided equally between the three companies.

"I said I would consent," Mr. Kneeland testified, "but I did not think any such razeeing was necessary. Afterward Gould said that Field had withdrawn that proposition and insisted on having his own road back."

When Russell Sage's testimony was read stating that he was surprised when Mr. Kneeland assented to four per cent. dividends for Metropolitan payable out of its own earnings. Mr. Kneeland jumped up and said. "That testimony is false, every word of it!"

"Pid you go to Mr. Gould to be bought off?"

"I never did. I received a letter from Senator Conkling which lod to an interview with Mr. Huntington and Mr. Gould. Mr. Huntington opened the talk. He said there were several ways to settle these differences. The easiest was for one side to buy the other out."

"What did Mr. Gould say?"

"He said their side would buy or sell."

On the cross-examination by David Dudley Field. a letter signed by Mr. Kneeland, and dated October, 1881, was handed up. It road: if I held Manhattan I should held on to it.

"Yes, I wrote that. It was to H. L. Grant. He was a perfect nuisance, boring me to death for a point on Manhattan. I distrusted him and he finally proved a smeller of Gyrus W. Field, your brother," exclaimed Mr. Kneeland.

A Hopeful View. From the Utica Observer.

We are convinced that Mr. Carlislo has the risdom and political discernment to so shape his policy that the vast and diverse interests of New York may be

The Pope and the King.

ROME, Nov. 20.-Before nominating the new Archbishop of Turin, the Pope ascertained which candi-date was preferred by the King. Humbert was both pleased and surprised. He replied that he preferred 'ardinal Alimenda to the others. The Pope promptly made the appointment.

Hiswaths Johnson's Woolng.

From the Chicago Tribune. From the Calcage Triume.
In the city of Chicage,
Where her father made his money
Selling wheat of which he had not
To the men from the time had not
To the men from the time maken—
Minnelohia H. McKuity—
Minnelohia H. McKuity— Minnebaha H. McNulty— (With the accent on the penult), Who was young, and fair, and slender, And who were her hair in frizzes.

Very heautiful was Minnie,
Free from care of all description,
And as William J. McNulty
Paid her bills for fancy dry goods—
Bills for seven-dollar stockings, Blife for seven dollar stockings.
Corsets, criming plus, and so forth—
lie would often let his memory.
Wander back a score of summers.
To the fine when he was courting.
Agnes tensyleve McCarthy.
(Now the mother of his daughter).
How they used to sit at even.
On the front slop of her father's.
Mansion on the Rue de Tou Cat.
Swanding lovely lies shout their. apping levely lies about their Whit affection for each other.
Whit affection for each other.
And as Wilman J. reflected
On the past and on the present
Hoccurred to him that Minnie
Had a quite decided being on
Her mamma in point of wardrobe.

Her mamma in point of wardrobe. In the summer when the ball club Of Chicago lost the pennant. Lost the pennant. Lost the pennant that their hired Men land held since 1800, Minuchaita went out riding. Minuchaita went out riding. And notice with the same and their since ward on the same and the same and their same and the And his love for Henry Irving.

And his love for Henry Irving.

But anon the ear of Minnie (Treity car with pink of sen shell) Caught the soft and nurmurous breathing of another horse that seemed to the sent of the sen With the wine, and holler at her. You have seen the tempost raging On a wild and rocky reacoust. You have read about the bastige. You have read about the bastige is which floorsonids fravely perished—That took place is liven McNinter. That took place is liven McNinter. That took place is liven McNinter. That took place is liven year definity handled. He was handsgore, was the stranger. With a form like an Apollo. And he sterred the big gray golding With a shill that won the heart of Minnehalla as site sat tiers. And beheld her parent distanced. Hold brave youth "Crisel out McNinter.

And beheld her parent distanced.

"I did brave youth." cried out McNuity;
"Pull your horse up and come hither.
I would speak with you concerning
That goot steel which you are driving.
Will you sell him? What's his record?
Does he ever have bind singagers?
Is his owner a poor widow
Who is forced by want to sell him,
I who argues that the chimate
Where her husband now has gone to
Is loo suitry for fast driving?
Seed, hat to deceive me, souny,
With a tale stremely gaury,
But get down to bedrock figures
On your horse, and let me have them."
Then me sooks the youth whose desire."

On your horse, and let me liave them."

Then up spoke the youth whose driving liad enamored Minnehala.

I will never sell my horse, sir, yet value thin too highly. We want to the limit of Money cannot buy this horse, sir, But to you I'll gradly give him if you only will an owner the pay court in the control of th

You may have her, cried Mc Sully, Have her with a parent a blessing. Am before the winter extends. When the leaves are turning golden, You kind marry Minnelshia. In a style to make your head awim, for I loss my only daughter. You could marry Minnelsain
In a style to make your load awim.
For I love my ently daughter.
And would make her whole life happy.
Fancher likewaths Johnson—
I have all solve that I know your—
Take her wait this horse and buggy.
And let me get in behind that
tielding with Abdallah action.
I will give my Minnahala
To the may who punch for her.
And cursule myself hereafter.
With a horse that beats I 120.

by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant - 4ds.

SUNBEAMS.

-Vanity Fair is the only London newspaer published at so high a price as twenty five cents. -On Nov. 10 the first stone was laid at the Pope's native place of a hospital to be built at his cost. -Prince Bismarck's son, now in the Legation in London, receives great attention in the highest

English society -King Louis of Bavaria has commanded a series of private performances of "Parsifal" for his own

-Sydney, New South Wales, has a refuge which last year housed and breakfasted 12,000 people for

-The interest on the English national debt amounts to thrice the estimated income of all the members of the House of Peers.

-The Archduke Johann, who recently delivered a lecture on drill, has just produced at the Court Theatre, Vienna, with great success, a ballet entitled

-The result of the opening of the St. Gothard Railroad is shown to be that French trade with taly was \$2,000,000 less than in 1881, and Italian trade with Germany \$18,000,000 more. -Admiral Santo, the new Italian Minister

The Assassins.

of Marine, is 52 and son of a General. He is reputed a very able officer. In the battle of Lissa, 1866, he sank with his ship, the Italia, but, on rising, caught a spar He was six hours in the water. -The London Times's obituary notice of

Sergeant Simon, M.P., was followed by the announce ment in the evening papers that the eminent Hebrew lawyer was better. This is the sort of thing the once leading journal" does nowadays. Queen Victoria is passionately fond of baked apples. The walnut is another favorite of hers.

she has a dish of these puts constantly prepared, with the shells removed and every bit of brown skin taken off, leaving the not white and whole. -The German army horse-buying commission have this year bought, in 440 markets 7,034 horses, at an average of \$170. The highest paid was

\$350: the lowest, \$75. Six thousand six hundred and thirteen are three year olds; the rest older.

-There are thirty trainers at Newmarket, England, and upward of one thousand horses in training. Richard Mursh trains for James R. Keene and Ten Broeck, who, however, have very few horses now. They

are the only American turfmen having horses there -A well-known Vienna actress, Mathilde Singer, has hit on a brilliant idea, which even the versatile Sarah Bernhardt has not yet tried. She has opened an cyster bar, over which she presides herself, and to which the Austrian mashers flock in crowds to consume

her delicacies, and leave their ducats in exchange. -The Nestor of all German musicians is probably Herr Hilf, a former town musician at the watering place Eisler, who has this month celebrated his tooth birthday. His sons and grandsons have in-herited the taste for music, and the old man may now and then still be seen taking part with them in the

town orchestra. -On Nov. 20 a fine branch of lilac was gathered in a garden at Steep Hill, in the Isle of Jersey On the same tree were many other branches in full flower. The apple and pear trees were also in blossom, nd ripe strawberries were placked which had grown in the open air. "The fact," says the Debuts, " is intracu-lous in the latitude of Normandy."

-Over forty tons of poultry in the hands of Boston dealers soured during Thanksgiving week, and three-quarters of it was purchased for canning houses, who claim that although it would not keep for many hours, and was therefore unralable in the retail market, it was just as good as the dryest and freshest after being treated to a saleratus bath. —A writer in the London Lancet ridicules

the habit of being in great haste and terribly pressed for time which is common among all classes of commercial men, and argues that, in most cases, there is not the least cause for it, and that it is done to convey a notion of the tremendous volume of business which almost overwhelms the house. The writer further says that, when developed thto a confirmed habit, it is fertile in provoking nervous maladies. -Medical men have for some time arrived at the conclusion that consumption is infectious. The matter has been taken up in a very practical way in the

German army, in which the disease is stated to be very prevalent. All soldiers suffering from it are isolated and, to prevent any possible infection, on no accounare they to be allowed to associate with patients suffer ing from pneumonia or acute branchitis, while special means are to be taken for the disinfection of the sputa n infectious cases. -The endless diversity of uses to which electricity may be put received another illustration re-cently at the Court Opera at Vienna, where, by the simple expedient of suspending tiny incandescent lamps by the swinging wires, the effect was produced of swarm

of fireflies flitting about a tropical forest. By switches the current is furned off and on at the pleasure of the operator, and the effect, as the artificial fireflies flash and dance in midnir, is said to have been electrical in other than a literal sense. -The number of persons killed by wild animals and enakes in India last year was 22,125, against 21,427 in the previous year, and of cattle, 40,707, against 44,069. Of the human beings destroyed, 2,003 were killed by wild animals, and 19,510 by snakes. Of the deaths occasioned by the attacks of wild animals, 895 were caused by tigers, 278 by wolves, 207 by keepards, 350 by jackste, and 202 by altigators: 18,531 will animals and 322,421 snakes were destroyed, for which the Gov-

ernment paid rewards amounting to 141,053 rupees. A New York correspondent reports in the Attgemeine Zeilung an astounding discovery. He states that in the virgin forests of Sonora, a province of western Mexico, near Magdalena, a pyramid has been found measuring 4,350 feet at its base and rising to the height of 750 feet. A carriage road winds about this enormous structure from base to summit. The face consists of granite blocks carefully ent and perfectly fitted logether. Not far distant stands a hill which we are told, is honeycombed with cells of various sizes, all cut out of the solid rock. They are without windows, several are on the same level, and the walls are adorned

with fantastic shapes and symbols. -A London paper says: "The fashion low is decidedly in the direction of wall lamps. Some are of great beauty. Two of a set I have seen are opa tinted glass and two rose colored. The sconces in which they are fixed are fitted in frames of mirrors, with bey they are fixed are fitted in traines of intriors, with be-elled edges. These, in their turn, are framed in brass, beautifully chased. These lamps are placed near the four corners of a pretty drawing room, the opal-tinted and the red alternately. As the wall paper is a pattern of daisles in gold and pink on a ground of warm cream color, the effect is very good. Candles with pink shades are scattered about the room in pairs, and at a table in a corner a low reading tamp sends a softened radi-ance upon books and writing materials.

-The Indians of the reservation in Polk county, Tex., adhere to their ancient customs. When they enter a cotton patch they pick the entire week, and pile the cotton in one common hesp. On Saturday they select some white man in whom they can confide to weigh all the cotton. After doing this he computes the amount due the tribe, and after collecting that amount from the planter he divides it equally among the mem-bers of the tribe. Then the planter gives the chosen agent his account against the tribe for provisions fur nished, and the agent apportions the expense equally among the Indians, and then collects it pro rata from each. Settlement cannot be effected in any other way. This is the Indians' way, and no other will answer.

-The Berlin police authorities possess an almost complete collection of photographs of living Ger-man murderers, forgers, thieves, bigamists, and crimi nals generally, and have found it so useful that they have now decided to make a collection of photographs of the scoundrels of other countries. They have therefore communicated with the Detective Department a Scotland Yard, the Central Police Office in New York, and the Bureau of Police in Paris, and have begged to be favored with the likenesses of all persons who shall be henceforward convicted of serious crimes in Eng land, the United States, and France. They have also asked to be supplied with information as to the aliases. andwriting, and physical characteristics of every criminal, and have offered in return to send photograph and descriptions of the convicts of Ger-

-Manitoba's authorities having averred that in their dry atmosphere cold is not more severely felt at 36° below zero than it is at zero in the humid air f Great Britain, and that building operations are carried on all the winter in Manitons, a writer in the Kansas City Times says. "The thermometer at 2" below freezing point in England causes far more dis-counfort than when it is 62° below in Manitons; and, in fact, the lower the thermometer goes the less is the cold felt, owing to the extraordinary quantity of exygen in the air. It is no uncommon sight in Manitoba, when the mercury registers 50° or 60° below zero, to see settlers walking about in bare feet and with shirt sleeves rolled up, enjoying to the fullest extent the ozone in the atmos-phere, and instead of building operations being au-pended in winter, it is a remarkable fact that as the cold increases building work increases, and the mortar becomes so plastic as to render it a work of consider. able difficulty for the bricklayers to spread it properly. In December and January, when the day's ploughing is inished, the settlers are constantly in the habit of al ing the fires to go out in the evening, while they sit out-side on the porches in the warm winter moonlight and listen to the delightful warbling of the nightingale in the neighboring woods."

THE STEERS OF TAOS. THE STEERS OF TAOS.

Round yed, brindled, tawny, bold,
Never corralled in cattle fold,
Never corralled in cattle fold,
Wild as mustang colls subroken,
Cudgel horsed, a longer token,
Hoofs as feet as trown; gazelles'
When frightened by his bank nucles' bells;
Head and erect in air,
Head so are experienced by the bank nucles' bells;
Head and feet a hard glove pair,
Fit to knowk or kick to chaos.
Such the doughty steers of Taos.

— Tat Expublic.

4